

DANCE
TONIGHT AT
UNION

McGill Daily

DANCE
TONIGHT AT
UNION

VOL. VIII. No. 30.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

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J. W. POTVIN ————— 163 Peel Street

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Vote To-Day At The Union

BASKETBALL MEN SHOWED GOOD FORM

Practice To-night Has Been Cancelled.

NEXT PRACTICE, TUESDAY.

Few First Year Men Are Showing Up For Teams.

Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, those trying for a place on the Senior and Intermediate Basketball teams had a peppy practice. On account of the dance this evening, the practice hour which should have been at 7 o'clock to-night was cancelled, and a work out was held yesterday in its place. It was unfortunate, however, that many of those who are interested in the game were detained on account of "labs" or lectures. Many of these, who were unavoidably absent, will be out again for the next practice to be held next Tuesday evening, at 7.

There are still many men in the First Year, who seemingly find their work so overwhelming and difficult, that they scarcely are able to find time to spare a few minutes for some healthful exercise, as well as showing enough college spirit to take any interest in this sport. To those who find themselves in this precarious position, it is suggested that they so systematize their studies that they are able to work in these other most important college activities. It is absolutely necessary that each student take exercise, and since there is no compulsory drill so far this season, more students should find an outlet for their abilities in basketball than do.

There are also those in the First and Second years, who through modesty, think themselves not sufficiently good to play Senior or Intermediate. For those who show this timidity, an invitation is extended for them to be present on Saturday afternoon to try out for their faculty teams.

At yesterday's practice "Art" Young, who is trying out for a forward position, showed up well and should find a place on the Senior team. Gnaedinger, a First Year man, as a centre, showed good ability in that position, and should make a valuable asset to the Intermediates.

Levitt and Lifshin, as defense men, played their positions well. The latter has a good pass and possesses the weight which is certainly lacking.

Montgomery was in charge of the squad and took part in the practice for a time. He chiefly concerned himself, however, in showing the faults of play as they occurred during the practice.

Tuesday night next at 7 o'clock is the next practice and a large turnout is expected.

AN INN MADE FAMOUS
BY CHARLES DICKENS

The Bull Hotel, Rochester.

Before the days of Pickwick, presumably the Bull was merely a comfortable roadside coaching inn between Dover and London with no claim to fame other than that of being a favored resort of the military from the adjacent town of Chatham. It is true that Queen Victoria—then but a Princess—was compelled, because of a mishap to the bridge across the Medway and the stormy weather, to

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

Elections at Union.
3:00 p.m.—Executive of Cercle Francais in Arts Building.
5:00 p.m.—Historical Club Meeting in Arts Building.
5:00 p.m.—Chemical Society Will Meet.
1:15 p.m.—R.V.C. Gymnastics.
—Informal Dance at Union.

Coming.

Dec. 7—Med. '22 to Hold Smoker at the Union.
Dec. 7, 2:00 p.m.—Meeting of Athletic Association at Union.
Dec. 8—Meeting of Maccabean Circle.
Dec. 8—Sunday Sing at Strathcona Hall.
Dec. 9, 7:30 p.m.—Orchestra Meeting at Strathcona Hall.
Dec. 10, 7:00 p.m.—Basketball Practice.
Dec. 10—McGill vs. M.A.A.A.—Water Polo.
Dec. 10, 5:15 p.m.—Meeting of Arts '20.
Dec. 11—Arts Undergrad Smoker.
Dec. 12—Science Sophomore-Freshman Dinner at Windsor Hotel.
Dec. 17—Med. Sophomore-Freshman Banquet at Freeman's.
Dec. 19—Orchestra Assembly, R.V.C.

ACTIVITY OF UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

McGill Alumnae Society Aiding Work.

FOUNDED IN 1879.

House on Dorchester St., Nucleus of Many Activities.

The districts where our less fortunate fellow citizens dwell have become overcrowded, and the people, for the most part, poor, ignorant and uneducated, are taken advantage of on every hand. Life soon becomes, for some at least, a mere eking out of one's existence among dark alleys and hot, stuffy tenements, with very little of that which makes life worth while for most of us.

The Settlement movement, and we are now speaking of conditions in our own city of Montreal, has done much splendid work towards the educating and uplifting of these poor unfortunate.

The Settlement workers have realized, that to make their work a success, it is necessary for them to live among these people, in order to learn their habits and their manners. It was in just such a district of our city and under such circumstances that the University Settlement had its birth, and has for the last twenty-nine years been steadily and encouragingly expanding.

As early as 1889, a number of women graduates of McGill University, realizing the need for such work, formed together and called themselves the New Iota Society. The next year the society changed its name and has ever since been known as the Alumnae Society of McGill University.

The primary aim of the society was to provide a lunch room and club for young girls, and so successful was the movement that in less than three years after the first lunch room had been opened at 47 Juror Street, evening classes for girls of all ages were inaugurated and at Christmas of 1894, one hundred children of the neighbourhood were made happy with a Christmas tree and entertainment.

The Settlement library was opened in 1895, and many interesting and instructive addresses were given by experienced Settlement workers of other cities. In 1910, a Settlement committee was formed by the Alumnae and the McGill University neighbouring club, and later in the same year the present University Settlement of Montreal was formed and recognized by the Corporation of the University.

A house was rented for the work on Dorchester Street West, and not many months after, it was found necessary to rent rooms in an adjoining house for the headquarters of the Boy Scouts, for a library and a kindergarten. In September, 1912, the Settlement, now a fully organized institution, moved into its present headquarters at 179-181 Dorchester Street West.

To give an adequate description of the many activities of the present Settlement would be impossible in this short space; a visit to the Settlement is the most satisfactory way of doing so.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE ELECTIONS

Elections will be held to-day at the McGill Union between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. These elections are for the posts of President of the Union, who sits on the Students' Council; Arts Faculty Representative to the Students' Council, and Medical Representative to the Union House Committee.

ALL OUT, STUDENTS, AND VOTE EARLY!

Members of the Students' Council will be in charge of the poll as follows:

9:00-10:00 a.m.—Smith.	1:00- 2:00 p.m.—Laing.
10:00-11:00 a.m.—Ross.	2:00- 3:00 p.m.—Smith.
11:00-12:00 a.m.—Heney.	3:00- 4:00 p.m.—Kennedy.
12:00- 1:00 p.m.—Greene.	4:00- 5:00 p.m.—Kennedy.

Men running in the election may have scrutineers providing they bear letters of authorization from the nominees. In connection with the election of Medical Representative to the Union House Committee it must be noted that each voter has the right to vote for two candidates.



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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

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J. E. Lloyd.

Associate Editor.

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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

WANTED—SOME "PEP."

To-day there appears a notice in "McGill Daily" concerning the election being held in the Union for posts on the Students' Council, the governing body of the Students' Society of McGill University. It is the duty of every Student worthy of the name to turn out and vote to-day. Yet it is perfectly evident that unless conditions are greatly changed from those of the past four years, there will be a great number of men, calling themselves Students of McGill, who will not turn up at the polls.

The question is one upon which there can be no hedging—either you are a live and active member of the Students' Society and, as such, are supremely interested in its general welfare, and, more particularly in the men who are to sit on its governing council, or else you are one of those poor creatures who go through the University merely for the sake of what they can get out of it. No amount of dodging and verbal "camouflage" can disguise the fact that you must make your choice between the two classes.

"But," we can hear the spineless ones say, "we do not know these men who are up for election. If we vote without having a clear idea of the candidate we are supporting we are putting ourselves in a difficult position. We may unwittingly elect a man who is not fitted for his position." But whose fault is it, if there are men in the College who know nothing about the candidates? The Daily has printed the "platforms" of the nominees, with sketches of their careers at McGill. It is always possible, too, by enquiry to collect a good deal of information about the character of anyone prominent enough to be nominated.

Above all, the Students should beware of indulging in the poisonous practice that has of late been all too common at this College. We refer to the habit some men have of neglecting to vote at the elections, and then, when the dust of battle has settled, complaining long and bitterly of the quality of the men elected. This, indeed, an unpleasant thing to see. If we all voted, and voted the way our conscience and good sense dictated, we should have no regrets and no ill-feeling. Obviously, in that case, the successful man would be he who had the support of a real majority of the Undergraduates. As things go, however, only a certain proportion of the Students go to the polls, and hence arises the uncomfortable feeling which follows.

Turn out, then, men! Get to the polls in the Union early and vote the right way, and then only can you feel you have done your duty.

ABOUT THE MCGILL UNION.

The McGill Union is one of those institutions which is so prominent in Student activities, that very little attention or notice is given to it. But when we consider the many advantages and privileges it affords us we really feel ashamed for not availing ourselves of its many benefits. It holds in its bosom the Editorial precincts of the "Daily," the office and meeting place of the Students' Council, and Athletic Association. In it are held all those meetings which decide the policy and action of the great Student body and hence is literally the heart of the University.

When a dance, conference or concert is to be held by any organization it is the elaborate Ball Room of the Union which makes its occurrence possible. It is well to ever keep in mind the great purpose for which the Union was created, that is, for the benefit and use of all Students and to act as a nucleus for all those organizations which make College life worth while. If we really should come to the time when the McGill Union was non-existent, the Student would begin to realize what a part it plays in his life.

Among the many attractions of the Union are, of course, the Billiard Room, one of the best in the city, also the Lounge and Reading Rooms which equal those of any club in the city. On the ground floor is a tobacco stand at which is also to be found chocolates, etc., the sale of which goes to help the upkeep of the Union. It is a duty for every student to purchase his supplies here and do his share in patronizing the Union and upholding such a valuable institution. The Union attendants are always

NOTICES

Arts '22 Dinner.

On Tuesday next, Dec. 10, the Arts Freshman-Sophomore dinner will be given by Arts '22, in the Grill Room of the Ritz-Carlton, at 8 o'clock. Plans are being made for an excellent programme and a most pleasant evening is anticipated.

Historical Club.

There will be a meeting of the Historical Club executive in the Reading Room of the Arts Building to-day, at 5 p.m.

Dinner Committee.

The Dinner and Entertainment Committee of the Arts Undergraduate Society will meet to-day at 1 p.m., in the Reading Room.

Cercle Francais.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Cercle Francais in the Reading Room of the Arts Building, this afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of completing plans for the first general meeting.

Arts '20 Meeting.

There will be a meeting of Arts '20 on Tuesday, December 10, 1918, at 5.15 o'clock in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building. All the class members are asked to be present, as important business will be discussed.

Maccabean Circle.

The next meeting of the Maccabean Circle will take place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8th, 1918, at the Coronation Lodge Room, 121 Bishop Street, at 2.15 p.m. sharp. The speaker will be Dr. Raphael Melamed, Ph.D., who will commence his address at 2.45 p.m.

Water Polo Practice.

ALL swimmers and men who can play water polo are requested to turn up for practice this afternoon at 5.30. Practice as usual at the "Y" Tank.

Athletic Association.

A meeting of the McGill Athletic Association executive is called for Saturday, at 2 p.m., to be held at the Union. Will the following kindly plan to be present, promptly at the above hour.

D. Ross—Football.

V. Henev—Hockey.

Capt. Greene—Track.

L. Montgomery—Basketball.

L. Wiggs—Swimming.

H. Moquin—Wrestling, Boxing and Fencing.

M. Young—Tennis.

Students' Orchestra Meeting.

McGill once boasted a very creditable orchestra. Unfortunately, this organization shared the fate of many other undergraduate activities and succumbed to the exigencies of war some two years ago.

An attempt is being made by some of its former members to bring the orchestra to life again; and a meeting will be held in Room A, Strathcona Hall, on Monday, Dec. 9, at 7.30 p.m. with this end in view.

Every student who plays an orchestral instrument is urgently requested to attend this meeting.

Don't be too modest. We are not looking for virtuosos. Enthusiasm is the main desideratum.

Dinner Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Medical Dinner Committee in the Union, on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. It is desired that representatives from the various years in Medicine be approached before that time.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

"You used to promise anything that might please the voter's fancy."

"Yes," observed Senator Sorghum.

"I don't try that any more. Voters are getting so notionate you can't even tell what kind of a promise is going to suit their fancy." — Washington Star.

DESPERATE MEASURES.

Edith (visiting)—I didn't know you liked classical music, but I see you have a number of pieces.

Name—I hate it; but sometimes one has to play it in order to get a man to go home." — Boston Transcript.

SUCH A COMMON METAL.

"She seems very pure proud." "I should say she is. Why, when the doctor said she needed iron, she wanted to know if he wouldn't prescribe one of the more precious metals." — Boston Transcript.

An Irish magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the street, argued: "If everybody were to stand in the street, how could anybody get by?"

courteous, and always show every attention to the Students.

There is a surprisingly small number of Students who make it a habit to drop into the Union regularly and it is the hope of the Executive in charge of the Building that this number be increased rapidly, now that College activity is on the incline. It is especially valuable to First Year men, for the Union is the only place where they can mingle with Upper Year men and get in touch with the activities for which in the future they will be responsible. Let us hope that every one will respond with the old time spirit and boost the Union by their presence there.

OUT FOR BASKETBALL.



R. V. C. NOTES

Basketball.

A basketball practice will be held to-day at 5.15 sharp. All girls in first year who have played on Westmount Academy or Montreal High School, or teams of the same standard are requested to be present, also the following:

Seniors—Abbott, Craig, Cruikshank, Lewis, L. MacDonald, Rogers, Salmon, Young.

Juniors—Davidson, Goddard, Moody, MacDougal, H. Nicol, Rorke, Savage.

Sophomores—Cameron, Davidson, Macintosh, Godwin, Ross, Spier.

School Art.

A course in the above subject for students in the Department of Education qualifying for the Academy diploma, will be given on Saturday mornings. Prospective members of the class please meet in Room 105, R.V.C. on Saturday, December 7th, at 10 a.m.

Socks.

Remember that to-day is the time limit for handing in socks. Either the socks or 25c must appear without fail!

School of Physical Education teaches proper dancing, and sewing circles are held in the evenings, where the mothers of the neighbourhood come together to spend a pleasant evening.

And so on—but all this only gives a very miniature idea of what the Settlement is really doing. It is in the little unconscious, unobserved acts of everyday activities, that our Settlement workers are doing such wonders to uplift and help our less fortunate fellowmen.

ACTIVITY OF UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)
covering all that is being done in this busy centre.

Though the influence of the Settlement is felt over a large surrounding district, the centre of activities is naturally the Settlement Building. Once inside the door, we see the large, prettily decorated play-room where the children of the neighbourhood come on a rainy afternoon to play their favourite games, and sometimes when they tire of games, someone is ready with a good, old-fashioned fairy story, for even with the Settlement children, the fairy story is the most popular of all.

In the front of this large room, over towards the window, stand the tables and the huge milk can, from which the families of the neighbourhood are supplied with good, rich milk, much cheaper than it can be obtained at the grocer's, around the corner.

On the second floor we find the kindergarten and the office of the University Milk Station. The kindergarten is a very popular place for the young children of the neighbourhood who are too young to go to school. Here in the morning, the kiddies, under direct supervision, are being trained in one of the most valuable of life's lessons, the art of play. All the games, so dear to a child's heart, are entered into with great enthusiasm, and other interesting and helpful branches of kindergarten work are carried on.

During two afternoons in the week, the kindergarten changes its aspect, and we now have in place of the kindergarten, a library, crowded with children, standing in groups about the tables, or before the well-filled book shelves, choosing their favourite authors. By having on hand a goodly supply of all the best books, the children are thus afforded an opportunity to obtain good literature.

A very interesting department of the Settlement is the milk station, where mothers may bring their babies and obtain fresh milk for them, at the same time receiving many useful hints in the care of their youngsters. A nurse is always in charge of this department, and when a mother is not able to visit the Settlement herself, the nurse will pay as many as three or four visits a day in order to attend to both the mother and the child.

On the third floor, is the very attractive and cosy living room for the workers, sometimes used as a club room for the boys who meet here, or sometimes eager groups gather here to listen to their favourite stories.

Many of the young girls and boys of the neighbourhood have formed themselves into clubs, and the rooms of the Settlement are always open to them for their meetings. There is the Boy Scouts' Club, there is a Dramatic Club, where young talent is given a chance to show itself and there are also cooking and sewing clubs for girls; two dancing classes are held, where a graduate of McGill

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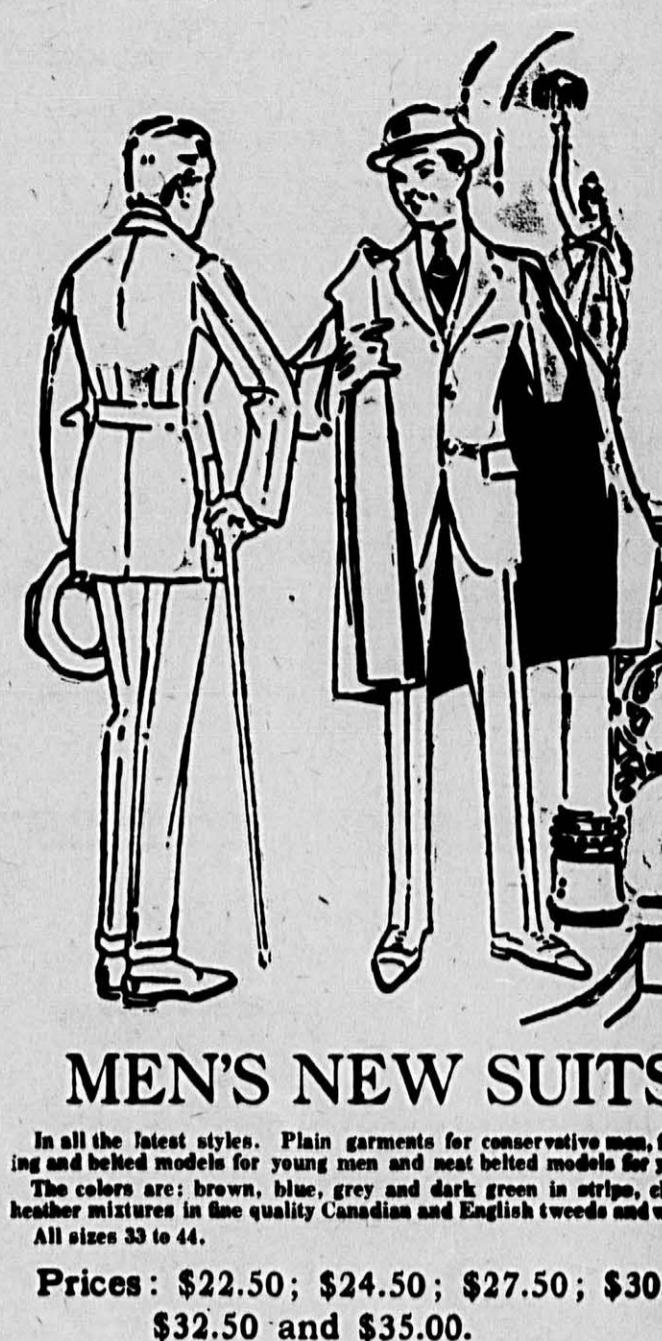
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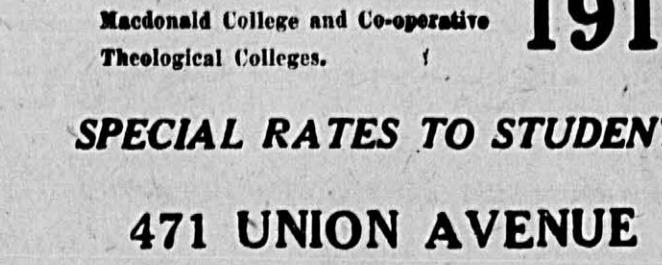
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PATRONIZE our ADVERTISERS

Mr. Lloyd George promises reform of the House of Lords. How far will the Peers' party let him go in that direction?

The German Federal Conference calls upon "all German tribes" to act in unison. "Tribes" is the word. It has a full-flavored suggestion of primitive savagery.

NOTICE.

Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth, owing to doctor's orders, will not be able to commence his course of lectures on "The Bible" until Friday, January 10.

NEW CANADIAN NOVEL

A new Canadian novel which has met with widespread and enthusiastic acceptance by the public is "The Cow Puncher," by Robert J. C. Stead. Describing, as it does, and skilfully too, the life of the Northwest, and bringing with it the breath of the prairie, it is a book which possesses a singular attraction for the Canadian reader. We are taking the liberty of publishing herewith a brief review of this very creditable production of Mr. Stead.

David Elden, the cow puncher of the story, grows to young manhood on a ranch in the foothills, outside the influence of church or school. At eighteen he is accidentally thrown into the company of a young Eastern girl, who enkindles in him the ambition to be somebody in the world.

With this purpose in view, young Elden leaves the ranch and goes to make his fortune in a young Western city. The first night he is swindled out of all his ready cash by a gang of card-sharers, and he takes a job next morning as a coal heaver. For a time it looks as though Dave's course would be downward instead of up, but he fortunately comes under influences which revive his ambition for self-betterment.

About this time the big Western real estate boom breaks out, and Dave's course is meteoric. His wealth comes quickly and goes as quickly. Following the collapse of the boom a tragedy in his love affairs sends him as an enlisted man to France. In the closing chapters is found one of the highest patriotic notes struck by any author during the war.

"The Cow Puncher" is decidedly worth while. It is interesting and refreshing, and at times inspiring, written with all Mr. Stead's intimate knowledge of the West and skill of delineation. Through the book runs a happy vein of humour and philosophy which is not the least of its charms. It is illustrated by Arthur Heming, ex-lumber man and North-West Mounted Policeman, and is announced by the publishers as an all-Canadian book—written by a Canadian, illustrated by a Canadian, and printed and bound in Canada. It should receive a warm welcome from the Canadian reading public. The Musson Book Co., Toronto, are the Canadian publishers, while the United States edition is issued by Harpers.

which building grants were applicable to the training of masters and mistresses for elementary schools. The need for maintenance grants was realized almost immediately afterward, and in 1846 minutes of the Committee of Council provided annual grants in aid of training colleges. The system of training, based, as it was, upon a period of preliminary professional training during the apprenticeship, known as pupil-teacher, and stimulated by the encouragement given by building grants, made steady progress until the year 1860. The withdrawal in that year of the offer of building grants arrested progress, and for the next 30 years the number of the colleges and the accommodation provided in them failed to keep pace with the development of the public system of elementary education, which was especially rapid after the passing of the act of 1870. In 1860 there were 34 colleges with places for 2388 students. In 1870 the number of colleges was unaltered, and the number of places had only risen to 2495. In 1880 there were 41 colleges, with 3275 places; in 1886 there were 43 colleges, with 3367 places.

All training colleges established before 1890 were under the government of private bodies, all of them were exclusively residential, and most of them were conducted on denominational lines. Since that date there has been a great development of training colleges which, in all the above respects, are conducted upon the opposite ideas. The first stage in this development was the recognition in 1890 of day training colleges attached to a university or college of university rank. The number of such colleges recognized in that year was six, and in the following two years eight additional colleges of this type were recognized. By the end of 1902, when the new system had been in full operation for more than ten years, the number of day training colleges was 19, and the accommodation provided in them was 2000.

The next stage in the development of a system of training colleges managed by bodies of a public character and conducted upon undenominational lines was a direct consequence of the act of 1902. This expressly empowered local education authorities to spend public money on the training of teachers, and the foundation of what may be called municipal training colleges was greatly stimulated in 1905 by the provision of a building grant for the erection of colleges and hostels in connection with authorities and universities. The number of municipal colleges now recognized is 19, of which 15, providing 2880 places, are in England, and 4, providing 650 places, are in Wales. Some of them are exclusively attended by day students, but the majority provide for

A. H. MCLEAN
SAW BOULOGNE
ARMISTICE DAY

Says City Went "Mad With Joy."

MEMBER OF ARTS '19.

Crowds of People From All Corners of Earth Present.

The following extracts from a letter received by a classmate from A. H. McLean, Arts '19, may prove of interest to our readers. McLean, who went overseas in 1917, was a prominent member of Arts '19 in the two years he spent at college, and was vice-president of his class both in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

In part, Pte. McLean says: "What do you think of the big doings? N.B.—The prospective German Chancellor? I wonder if he embodies any of the ideals for which Socialism has been struggling. I know nothing about him, and he hasn't had an opportunity to show what he really is yet."

"It is a good day for Germany if the opposing forces do not resort too strenuously to the militarism which they have been fighting against for the last four years. I was afraid a few years ago that the German Navy would give trouble, but it seems that they too are falling into line with the terms issued. Of course, it is just as the case of the kid who has to choose between the rod and the dose of castor oil. 'Be good and do as I tell you, but if you don't the Lord Harry help you!' The best thing about it is that it indicates an end—the finish—the great finale, etc., etc."

"I was in Boulogne on the afternoon the signing of the armistice was announced and saw a sight I longed to see—a city mad with joy. I cannot begin to describe it, so I'd best not attempt it. One figure will suffice. Did you ever read 'Quo Vadis' and the burning of Rome? That is what the jumbled up crowds of people from all corners of the earth that gathered in the streets of Boulogne reminded me of. I just wonder what Paris, London or Glasgow were like."

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All training colleges established before 1890 were under the government of private bodies, all of them were exclusively residential, and most of them were conducted on denominational lines. Since that date there has been a great development of training colleges which, in all the above respects, are conducted upon the opposite ideas. The first stage in this development was the recognition in 1890 of day training colleges attached to a university or college of university rank. The number of such colleges recognized in that year was six, and in the following two years eight additional colleges of this type were recognized. By the end of 1902, when the new system had been in full operation for more than ten years, the number of day training colleges was 19, and the accommodation provided in them was 2000.

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ATTENTION.

The Union will close to-day at 6:30 p.m.

both residential and day students and a few are entirely residential, the provision for residential purposes being made in halls of residence situated in the neighbourhood of the educational block.

While these developments were taking place, a few additional denominational colleges were founded, and many of the colleges of older foundation increased their accommodation. In the case of certain Church of England colleges, the increase of accommodation has been effected by the provision of undenominational hostels. But the position of the denominational colleges, whether founded before 1890 or later, is not the same as before 1890. By a regulation of the Board of Education made in 1908, half the colleges must be open to students not belonging to the denomination of the college. To put the matter succinctly it may be said that the number of college places available for candidates, irrespective of religious faith, was in 1890, 500, and in 1890, 839. In 1913, the number was 10,657, and is now considerably more.

The growth in the training college system as a whole since 1890 will be evident from the following figures:

Academic year—	No. of colleges	No. of places
1890-91	49	3,679
1900-01	61	6,011
1905-06	72	8,987
1910-11	95	12,625
1913	87	13,093
1914-15	89	13,356

The most obvious characteristic of the educational work of a training college is the dual nature of the curriculum, which provides both for the professional training of the students and for the continuance of their general education. This feature of training college work arose directly out of the educational circumstances in which the first colleges were founded, but though those circumstances have been greatly modified, especially in recent years, no radical change has taken place in the aims of training colleges which are organized as university departments. On the other hand, the improvement in the educational arrangements for boys and girls has made it possible to aim at a higher standard of attainments in the colleges and has thereby contributed to bring about great changes in the qualities of the staffs engaged in the colleges. Moreover, the establishment, during the period 1890 to 1902, of colleges attached to universities and colleges of university rank had a very considerable influence upon the staffing arrangements in the voluntary training colleges. The competition of the university training colleges reinforced the desire of the older colleges to obtain for their lectureships men and women of academic distinction and wide educational outlook. The institution of municipal colleges after 1902 has no doubt provided an additional stimulus in the same sense, but in any case the official regulations by which the staffing of all colleges is now controlled secures that a reasonably high standard shall be reached in the matter of academic qualifications.

As for the aims of training colleges (apart from those established for training teachers in secondary schools and technical institutions, etc.), this appendix defines a training college as an institution for giving instruction in the principles and practice of teaching to students who are preparing to become certificated teachers in public elementary schools, and for supplementing their general education so far as may be necessary.

The students are required to sign an undertaking to serve within a definite period for a certain number of years in an "approved" school, and though the training college course should be planned with a view to work in public elementary schools, other schools are approved for the purposes of the undertaking. The Board of Education have quite recently authorized the admission of students to take up work in "approved" schools which are not public elementary schools, and they allow the courses of particular students to be arranged with a view to the possibility that those students may teach in some school other than a public elementary school. But any such modifications of the course are not to be inconsistent with the general aim of the institution which is to remain as described above in the first sentence.

That grim old sea-wolf, Admiral von Tirpitz, would have pulled his whiskers out by the roots had he witnessed the final roundup of his pet-marine mavericks.

As old regulations are rescinded it becomes more difficult to distinguish between a "substitute" and a "non-

If Germany does not convene a National Assembly soon the moderates fear there will be no nation to assem-

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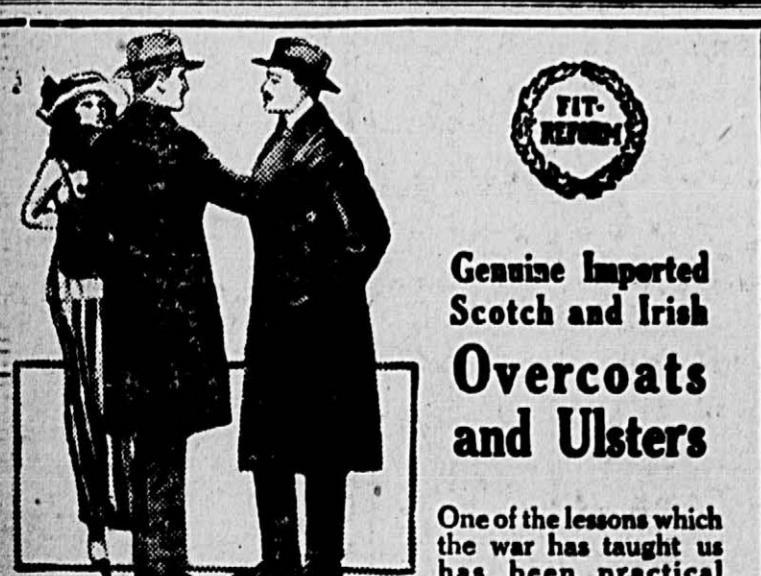
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LAW MEN FAIL TO ELECT CANDIDATE

Voting Yesterday Resulted in 14 Votes for Each Man.

In yesterday's elections for Billiard Representative and Faculty representatives to the Union House Committee, the results were as follows: Billiard representative, C. C. Stewart, 58; J. C. McClure, 50. Law representative, A. P. Grigg, 14; C. S. Cloutier, 14. The representative from Science and Arts were elected by acclamation, while the election of Medical representatives will take place to-day as stated elsewhere in this issue.

It is regrettable to note the lack of interest in the Union as displayed by yesterday's elections. The fact that only 108 students took sufficient interest in college affairs to go to the Union and vote for the man they thought best suited to occupy a place on the committee controlling the University students' centre, is indeed, discouraging to those who have the welfare of the student body at heart. Comparing the number of voters with the number who had a right to vote, we find that somewhere about 10 per cent. of the entire student body or a number equal to the enrollment of Second Year Medicine considered it worth the energy necessary to walk to the Union and record their vote.

It is to be hoped that greater interest will be shown in to-day's elections for Faculty representatives to the Students' Council and Presidency of the Union and that 100 per cent. of those eligible to vote will exercise that privilege.

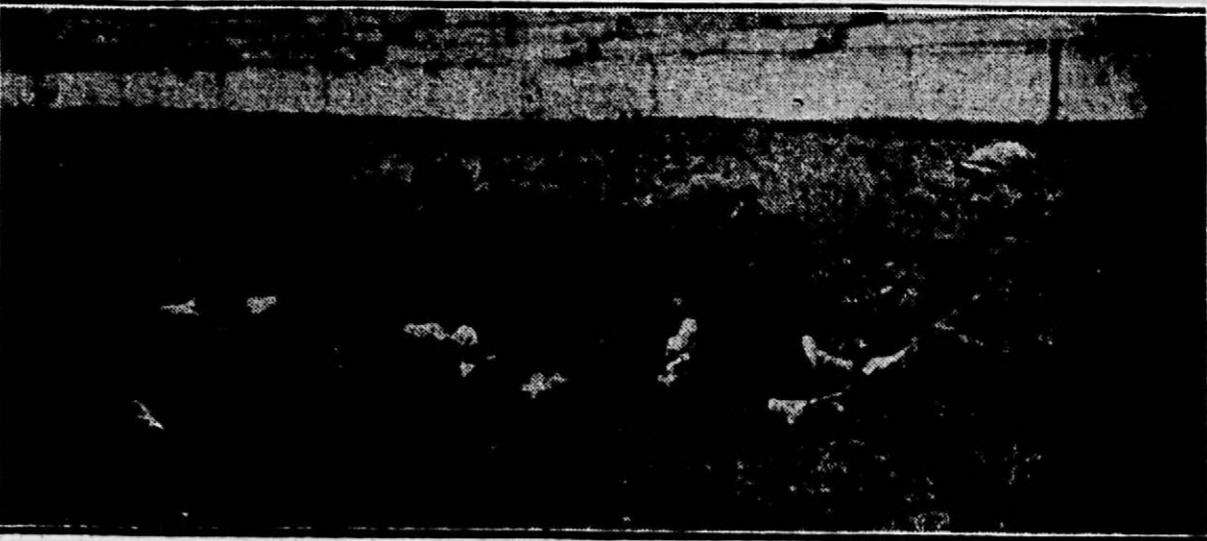
A NEW USE FOR MUSEUMS.

"If our art is to come into its own," wrote an eminent and broad-visioned architect recently, "it will largely be as a result of our taking the right step during this plastic period of reconstruction." The Metropolitan Museum, like many others throughout the country, in their various degrees, is already at full stride in this very direction. For a decade past it has been headed that way, steadily linking together the great collections of the institution on the one hand, and on the other hand the schools and colleges, the industrial designers, craftsmen and manufacturers, the clubs, social circles, in short the people generally, particularly the young people; and extending to popular, everyday practical use resources formerly considered as "high-brow," exclusive and non-utilitarian. The School Art League alone has reached more than 30,000 persons annually, for some years past, with these stimulating influences. To-day the museum bulletins list of some 40 higher educational, as well as some frankly commercial, institutions, such as Columbia and New York universities, the School of Ethical Culture, Cooper Union, the New York School of Applied Design for Women, and the Fashion Academy—this list being exclusive of the public schools—whose teaching activities for the winter season include regular use of the museum's various classes, seminars, slides, in addition to direct work in the presence of the collections themselves.

But notwithstanding the fruitful promise attained in the higher branches of art, especially, as a result of this preliminary work, the great war's test found Americans, as a people, unprepared; and the war's ending leaves them in a lamentably helpless state, so far as concerns the homelier necessary arts and crafts that touch everyday life and business. Up to 1914, the educational work was rather vague, scattering and theoretical, a kind of dutiful preparation for a possible time of need in the dim future. Then came the cataclysm, and all plans were upset. The need developed suddenly, in overwhelming proportions. Now it is categorically estimated by an expert observer and eminent art teacher, Prof. Walter Sargent, that, with the war's close, there is need, at this very moment, in the United States, of about 50,000 more industrial designers here—and very little foreign help is in sight, as the European countries will need their own.

This means that the United States will henceforth have to depend largely upon its own resources, not only for original designers, but also for new patterns that these designers shall reproduce and develop. The only thing is to plunge into the various branches of art craft as avowed primitives. That is what is being done already in posters and in textiles. Paradoxical as it may seem, Americans are actually evolving originality through imitation of foreign models. For, as Professor Sargent justly observes, individuality is not checked by familiarity with the work of others. The nations have always copied one another, while engraving their own individualities upon the various borrowed styles, Romanesque, Byzantine, Gothic. This law is most active at the formative period, as in the still unformed handwriting of an adolescent. Eventually, most successful decorative art falls back for ideas upon one of two

IS IT GONE FOR EVER?



What The "Rush" Looked Like in 1914

sources: either upon some function or characteristic feature of the object decorated, or else upon the sheer individual fancy of the maker or owner. The latter is what we call symbolization, the vital element of design, and it involves the trained synthesis or conventionalization of natural or pictorial forms.

All this and more we may find illustrated in a fascinating object lesson in one of the subterranean classrooms of the Metropolitan Museum, where the walls have been covered temporarily with an exhibition of drawings made by French children in the elementary schools of design in Paris during the war. Those are for the most part practical patterns for advertising placards, labels, fancy boxes, wall paper and textiles; and there is also a patriotic division, vivid with flags, Gallic fighting cocks, rampant, and all the regular martial symbols, with some new additions. Everything gay and chic in colour combinations, spirited and invincible—no pathetic appeal for pity, just the irresistible charm of undaunted wit and fancy. The most mature of these were done by boys and girls of about 15, corresponding to our junior high school grade. But all have an indefinable air of taste and efficiency, and doubtless many have been actually used by French business firms, in the scarcity of adult decorative workers.

Last year, in this same classroom, the work of American children was displayed. It took the form of simple story-illustration, and developed some winsome evidences of native invention and poetic fancy, as well as of an eager, alert intelligence quite on a par with that of French or any other modern school children. But there is a considerable grade of difference between naive fairy-tale illustration and

day long on their well-groomed horses in front of the old War Office; the red cloth of the pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; the quaint attire of the Yeomen of the Guard; the odd yellow stockings and long blue coats of the poor scholars of Christ's Hospital, and the old-fashioned livery of the humbler city officials, such as the Lord Mayor's coachman and the gorgeous beadle of the Royal Exchange.

And any material at hand will serve. Here is a sumptuous frieze, for instance, evolved from the simple combination of flatiron and a white collar curved proudly in the process of laundering. Notes on a music staff, sailboats, geese in stenciled repetition, and, of course, all sorts of fruits, flowers and weeds, are woven and coloured into patterns of novel enchanting effect, the like of which have never been seen either in Aztec or Peruvian motifs cribbed from an ethnological museum, nor in the luxurious imported splendours that glow in Fifth Avenue shop windows.

It is the sort of thing that national schools develop, if they do not directly teach. Americans will have such national schools of their own as soon as the everyday aesthetic needs are coordinated with our unparalleled resources and opportunities. Then they shall live in homes that will not be kaleidoscopes, and go a-shopping in stores where the salespeople will at least meet them half-way in matters of taste—good taste, of course.

THE OLD COSTUMES OF LONDON.

Half the charm of medieval London—at least, that of it which remains—is in the buildings; the other half is in the costumes of a bygone age. There are still relics of the latter, the panoply of the Life Guards in Whitehall, who, clothed in breastplates, blue tunics and white breeches, with high black Wellington boots, sit all

COMMERCIAL CLUB WILL BE ORGANIZED

Enthusiastic Meeting Was Held in the Arts Building Yesterday.

The students of Commerce '20 and '21 met yesterday at noon in the smoking room of the Arts Building to discuss the forming of a Commercial Club. The meeting was well-attended. The question was tackled from all angles, and was favoured by a great majority. A committee was formed to draw up a constitution.

The object of the club will be mainly to assist its members in their endeavours to gain a more complete knowledge of topics of the day through debates, readings and, if possible, talks by business men and experts of finance.

A meeting for the election of officers will be called shortly. Watch the columns of the "Daily."

Hence the peril to all these ancient survivals of costumes.

London would be very sorry to lose them. There is little colour in the streets as it is, in masculine attire at all events, and not much even in feminine. The old red coat of the British soldier has quite disappeared; it may come back, but one doubts it. The Chelsea pensioner is seen but little, and it is only in the precincts of the hospital that his red coat is to be observed. The yellow-legged boys have long since gone into the country—and rumour says that there are not so many scholars as would be liked since in these days boys do not appreciate this eccentricity of garb. No one ever sees a Yeoman of the Guard, save at the Tower, and to the Tower only visitors mostly go.

London therefore falls back on the uniforms of the city officials, and these now seem doomed. It is a prosaic world. In fifty years from now the famous Lord Mayor's coach, driven by a gorgous individual suggestive of the story of Cinderella, will perchance have given place to a motor car with a woman driver in navy blue. This may be a shock to us all. Yet unless trade comes to our aid we are lost.

Why is a couple, about to be married, like misfit garments? They are to be altered.

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Lessons the Lessons

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The most courteous attention is shown to all students by the attendants.

All Out To Patronize The Union!